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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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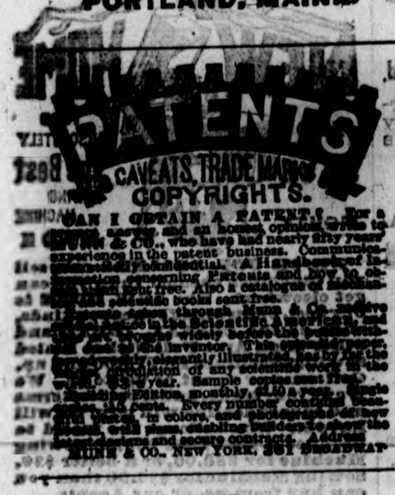

THE CHRONICLE-UNION IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PINK MINK JUSTICE.

Stories from the Marsh Country Round About Winamac, Ind.

Comfort A. Freemaen's Unique Manner of Disposing of His Cases—Some Stories That Are Told To-Day of the Verdicts Rendered.

When Pulaski county was first settled, in 1836, a class of Indian traders and stock thieves overran the county and terrorized the law-abiding pioneers till forbearance ceased to be a virtue with them, and they met in a mass convention and nominated and elected Comfort A. Freemaen their justice of the peace. 'Squire Freemaen, says a Chicago Tribune correspondent, possessed but a slight idea of what the state statues contained, therefore his justice court was run upon the appearance and character of the charges preferred; as the 'squire termed it: "Common horse sense and general principles in evidence." He held his court under a cluster of plum trees that was thickly covered with grapevines. A stump of a tree he used as a table. The jury used a hewed log for their seats; the spectators used the most convenient spots on the ground. Early reminiscences, as told by the old settlers, say that in the early part of 1840 Wilhelm Restrux's cow wandered far away from her pasture field of water lilies and cattails and no trace of her whereabouts was to be found until the following spring, when a worthless character and land squatter by the name of McTurtle had the cow in his possession and refused to give her up. Mr. Restrux replevied the cow, and evidence during the trial was in favor of Mr. Restrux, and the court so decided. The justice of the peace, while in the act of entering his verdict upon his docket, overheard McTurtle remarking: "Nothing been sed 'bout that calf." His honor was egotistical, and, walking up to him, seized him by the throat. "Say, you cow thief, give up that calf or I'll pound niggerheads out of you." The calf was given up.

Charles Blackstone, being charged with stealing a slab-sided, razor-back hog, the evidence was against him, and the court instructed his bailiff to apply fifty lashes to the convicted man's back. Upon adjournment of the court the bailiff went out to find a good ox gad, and during his absence the attorney for Blackstone filed a hearing for a new trial. The court agreed to hear the argument and adjourned for dinner. In the meantime the bailiff returned and escorted the prisoner into the timber and carried out the court's instructions, and Blackstone, not understanding a motion for a new trial was to be heard, entered not a word of protest against the whipping received and went back to the court, which was then in session. His attorney was pleading for a new trial. Blackstone did not understand this, and exclaimed: "Great snakes, squire, I have had one whaling." The court was astonished, and said: "Yank that drunken cuss out of here and pound a bucket of grease out of him." His attorney protested, and the court threatened then to tar and feather the attorney if he "didn't shet up." In the meantime Mr. Blackstone received the second whipping, and was returned to the court. He found his attorney in a heated controversy with the court. Mr. Blackstone fell upon his knees and pleaded the court to make that lawyer "shet up" or he "would be hanged for that hog yet, and the wild fern would wave over his grave by the Pink Mink." The court awakened to the fact that something was wrong, and proceeded to kick the bailiff out of the room.

The squire's wife notified him one day they were out of meal and he at once filled a sack with shelled corn and started to what is known as the "Niggerhead Flutter mill." Upon his arrival he found the mill owner was absent, and as the squire did not want to make the second trip he filled the hopper and started the burrs to grinding. It being a slow and tedious job he concluded to take a nap, which he did, and in an hour or so he woke up and went to the meal-catch bin and discovered several dogs lapping up the meal as it came from the grinding burrs. The squire went home roaring mad and issued a warrant for the mill owner and sat in judgment upon the trial and fined the mill owner five bushels of meal.

Wilson Cornell was charged with selling whisky to the Indians. During a heated controversy between the opposing counsel the squire and Cornell slipped out the courtroom and they were soon seen rolling a ten-gallon keg into the squire's cabin. The court then decided that the act upon which this charge was founded had expired when Indiana became a state and that an Indian's evidence was no good until he became a citizen.

As time progressed 'Squire Freemaen blossomed as an attorney at law. His shingle read as follows:

FREEMAEN, ETERNY AND LAW SQUIRE.

Yet to-day, in consequence of this trivial error in orthography, he is an honored citizen of the Pink Mink regions.

Kelly and Lane became involved in a heated controversy over a "yaller hound," and Kelly had Lane arrested to keep the peace. 'Squire Freemaen was in trouble how he should draw up the papers. After a thorough search a form was found in the statute under the head "Vagrant Act." The words appeared in brackets. (John Doe and Richard Roe.) The squire was in a quandry what to do, and called in his next best friend to help him out. His friend insisted that "William Kelly and George Lane" was proper, but the squire stuck to it that "John Doe and Richard Roe" was proper, and no argument would convince him otherwise, and his docket reads: "(John Roe and Richard Roe) are vagrants and stand committed to jail until fines and costs are paid. Kelly vs. Lane paid their fines."

A LION ON THE LOCOMOTIVE.

He Was Only a Mountain Lion, But Nobody Disturbed Him.

Last winter when the snowstorms were so fearful throughout the mountains in Utah and the earth was covered with snow to the depth of five to ten feet and remained hidden so long the wild animals were forced to desperation. The wolves, says the Detroit Free Press, were starved and weak, and what is known as the mountain lion almost perished from starvation. Its great strength failed it and a man with a knife could soon take the life of an animal that a short time before could hold a powerful ox or horse and make a meal of his flesh.

The hungry animals after awhile discovered that food was to be had along the railroad track, where passengers threw bones and scraps of victuals from passing trains. Often two starving coyotes would engage in deadly combat over a chicken bone that had a short time before been ridden of its last vestige of nourishment by some economical person who did not care to pay seventy-five cents for a meal. This was the condition of things.

Engineer Gast had charge of engine No. 151, which was known as "the helper," from the fact that it helped trains up the mountain and when at the summit cut off and dropped back down to the bottom ready to help another. One night when business on the road was slack Gast noticed something wrong with the gearing under the tender and remarked to the fireman that they would get off and repair it. When half way down the mountain side he brought the engine to a standstill, and the two men went to work at what proved to be a twenty minutes' job packing a hot box on the tender. The tallow pot was left at the boiler's head.

After completing the repairs the men were mounting the engine again, only to see a huge mountain lion devouring the tallow and holding full possession of the engine cab. It was a cold night and the snow drifting. The men had already remained outside until they were very cold, and the chances of dispossessing Mr. Lion were very meager, as he snapped his teeth and flashed his eyes and fast stored the tallow out of sight. The only consolation the men had was that the tallow would not last long at that rate, and even this thought was not entirely satisfying, as they had no way of determining that one of them would not go the same way at the conclusion of the tallow feast. Finally, after fifteen minutes' further delay, the tallow pot was empty, and giving a growl, as much as to say: "I am very thankful, gentlemen, and you ought to be," the animal leaped from the cab and disappeared in the hills.

Queer Baits.

An interesting experiment in navigation, on a small scale, was recently made at a place called Joigay, in France. A squadron of dragoons of the Thirteenth regiment appear to have formed a bridge across the river Yvonne, by means of sacks of waterproof cloth filled with straw, upon which the men walked at a distance of two yards apart, while their horses, held by the bridle, swam after them. It is added that a raft was afterwards made of forty sacks, upon which twenty men succeeded in crossing the river in safety.

A San Francisco fisherman has a cat that is said to love water as much as other cats love a rug in front of a grate fire. When he goes fishing the cat lies quietly in the boat and does not appear to mind how wet he gets. When the seine with its load of living fishes is hauled in the cat seizes the largest one, trying to shake it as he would a mouse. He does it entirely for sport, as he never attempts to eat the large fish, and lives almost wholly on the smaller ones used for bait.

ON MOUNT SINAI.

Life and Customs of the Christian Colony There Located.

Impressive Sights to Be Seen in the Rugged Religious Community—The Precious Library in Charge of the Chief Monk.

The present condition of the convent on Mount Sinai is thus described by a recent writer in the Guardian: "It is an impressive thing thus to come upon a Christian colony and a Christian church in the rocky heart of the Sinaitic peninsula; a colony which can trace its ancestry to the earliest days of Byzantine Christianity; a church which bears witness to the faith of Justinian and Theodora, of Cosmas and Damian, of Catherine of Alexandria, and Catherine of Russia. The convent itself is an irregular mass of buildings, heavily fortressed; there were days when it had to defend itself against Moslem persecution and Bedouin marauders.

"The monks within, some twenty or thirty in number, are uncouth and unkempt to the last degree. Hardly a sign of the effects of the religious life can be seen in their faces, many of them repulsive enough. But no visitor can fail to remember with gratitude their kindly and unaffected welcome. Their feelings toward the English church are most friendly, and if an English priest is among the travelers he is taken within the screen and allowed to kneel before the altar, and to take part in the celebration of the liturgy. The church is a fine basilica, richly but tastefully decorated and well cared for. Its chief artistic treasure is the superb mosaic work in the apse, of the seventh or eighth century, representing the transfiguration, to which the church is dedicated. As a rule there are three services daily, announced with chiming of bells and beating of the gong, at four and six a. m., and two in the afternoon (vespers). The eucharist is celebrated generally twice a week, and on saints' days.

"Beyond attending the services, the monks do not seem to have much to do. Study, of course, they never dream of. There is a great deal of baking of bread and brewing of date wine always going on, as well as some lazy whitewashing; there are the olives and vines in the garden to be looked after; but for the most part the inmates live a life of serene and vacant idleness. Of the chief officers the prior seems to be a nonentity, the most prominent person being the steward, who undertakes the services and the internal economy of the house. Next in importance comes the secretary, a young man in deacon's orders, with some pretensions to education, possessed of a good-natured heart and a minimum of bad French.

"The precious library is under his charge, though he knows nothing at all about it, and handles the MSS. in a way that is harrowing to one's feelings. But things are better now than they were once. The books are housed in three rooms with glazed windows; they are labeled, numbered, and most of them catalogued. Their contents have not yet been completely explored; but the latest researches warrant the belief that the principal treasures have been exhausted, and that another Codex Sinaiticus is not likely to be discovered in a waste-paper basket."

QUEER THINGS IN JAVA.

Millions of a Pigmy Race Who Work for Ten Cents a Day.

A rich coffee and sugar grower of Java, who recently arrived in San Francisco, told, says the Examiner, an interesting story the other day about this queer country, for so many years under the control of the Dutch, and said that few persons understood the strange conditions of life there.

"You never saw such happy people anywhere as these little Javanese. They are always talking, laughing and dancing, and seem never to have any sort of care. They work in the tea, coffee and sugar plantations for eight or nine cents a day, and the best of them never get over ten or twelve cents. Yet they are entirely contented. The women, who are the best for tea-picking, do not get more than four or five cents a day. The tea is cut every forty days, so there is always work to do. There is a big yield this year, and it is good tea, but it isn't worth much. We got word from Amsterdam, where much of our tea goes, that it was worth only from nine to ten cents per pound.

"With coffee and sugar the price is different. There never was as much money in sugar as at the present time. It is worth from three dollars and twenty cents to three dollars and sixty cents for each piekel, or one hundred and thirty-four pounds. The growers are getting rich. Both the coffee and sugar crops are very large, and, like the tea, they are very fine. Coffee has veered around so much that there is no longer much money in it. All that is grown must be sold to the government. That is a requirement. It is cheap. In Holland it is worth but six dollars for each one hundred and thirty-four pounds.

"All the labor used is Javanese. It would not pay to employ any other, and though the wages are small the people are probably the happiest on the globe. Their wants are few, the climate is so mild that little is worn, and they are as jolly as the day. There are twenty-four millions of them, and the Dutch government has never had the slightest trouble with any of them."

FREEZING BY MACHINES.

An Idea That Is Yet in Its Infancy, But Is of Great Value.

The superiority of refrigeration obtained by mechanical processes, as compared with that obtained by melting ice, appears in the facts that by it more intense cold may be secured, that any desired degree of cold may be maintained with perfect uniformity, that a dryer atmosphere is secured in the refrigerating box or room, that the inconvenience of frequently replenishing ice bunkers and the slop and dirt attendant upon this work are avoided, that the annoying uncertainty of ice supply and variability in its price are avoided, that space in the rooms or boxes to be cooled is economized by substitution of a coil of pipe on walls or ceiling for the bulky ice bunker, and that this refrigeration can be employed for many purposes and places where ice cannot be used at all. Added to all this is the fact, of paramount importance, that where much refrigeration is required the cost of a machine and its operation is far less than the cost of ice sufficient to do an equal amount of work.

These advantages have proved so great in practice that every brewery, packing house, cold storage warehouse, or other establishment requiring a large amount of refrigeration contains its individual refrigerating plant. Where consumption amounts to ten tons or more of ice daily the question of economy will almost be invariably decided in favor of the machine; if less than ten tons be required, the cost of a machine and its operation may exceed the cost of ice sufficient to do a similar amount of work. In many cases the superior quality of the refrigeration obtained, its cleanliness, reliability and convenience, or the requirement of more intense cold than ice will produce, secures the adoption of the machine. Therefore, small machines are frequently found on shipboard, in hotels and apartment houses, and in many manufactories. But most of the ice gathered from rivers and lakes or made in factories is not consumed by the few who require large quantities, but by the many, who severally require less than ten tons a day.

The effort to bring this superior refrigeration within the reach of small consumers has taken two directions—the production of small and inexpensive automatic machines and a system of supply of the refrigerant from central stations. The first has failed hitherto, because the balance of constantly varying pressures, temperatures, strength of solution, etc., is too complex a matter for purely automatic regulation. Without constant skilled attention the machines work unsatisfactorily, while the relatively high cost of plant, fuel, and cooling water, in operating on a small scale, defeats economy.

KISSING AMONG WOMEN.

The Tasteless Salute Being Abandoned by Fashionables in Eastern Cities.

Not a few society women of New York and other eastern centers of population have revolted against the practice of kissing each other when they meet. Kissing began to go out of fashion when physical culture came in. It was the athletic girls who helped to bring about the change in salutation, says the New York World. Dr Sargent, Dr. Savage and other eminent but less prominent professors of physical development have unconsciously done more to solve the woman question than any other profession. Kissing, not being wholesome, is not good form, and that is why the fashionables have determined not to kiss. The last important case of kissing that society can remember occurred at the Marlborough-Hamersley wedding. It was a civil service for obvious reasons. Mayor Hewitt officiated. He was a personal friend of the late duke and an ardent admirer and intimate friend of the beautiful Mrs. Hamersley. It was the bridegroom's intention to present him with a purse for the purchase of a souvenir, but his honor wouldn't have it. His fee was a kiss from the bride, and she paid it. In describing it afterward the duchess of Marlborough said that she offered her cheek, but he chose her lips; and everybody accused his honor of having taken a mean advantage of his position.

The decline of the society kiss began some time ago. It dates from the rise of the college women's gymnasium. Trainers from Yale and Harvard were inveigled into lecture courses; Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Farmington and Ognontz girls went to hear them, and out of these athletic matinees grew the physical culture fad which has eliminated kissing, headaches, nerves, fainting spells and hand shaking to a degree. The society girl is calm. She has repose. She has powder on her face—lots of it—to keep her cool, and even if she did not consider kissing bad form it would annoy her to have her complexion mottled.

An Old Spanish Tax Law.

To what extent Spain is still under the influence of medieval laws and restrictions which hamper its progress and development may be gathered from the fact that among other imposts which the taxpayer is called upon to pay is that entitled "The Crusado," which was originally instituted for the purpose of providing funds for the crusades, and which has remained in existence ever since. Its proceeds are now applied to the repair of churches, the payment of the stipend of the clergy and other ecclesiastical purposes.

A MEXICAN FETE.

Celebrating the Feast of San Lorenzo in New Mexico.

A Weird Performance in Which Grotesque Dancers Pay Tribute to the Saint—Ludicrous Features of the Ceremony.

Shortly after sundown the fete of San Lorenzo was inaugurated. It was an opening performance, as weird as a witches' dance, with a fiend from the Inferno fiddling out the accompaniment, says a Bernalillo dispatch to the New York advertiser. Fagot fires were lighted in every square of the narrow, dusty streets, and soon the town was all ablaze with the yellow glare that cast fantastic shadows upon the walls of the little cubes of mud, the abode houses of a sun-kissed clime. A shot was fired, and there emerged from one of the low buildings a string of as peculiarly-garbed men as one might see in a year's travel through foreign countries. They came tripping out in single file, about twenty in number, swaying their lissome bodies in rhythm with a two-string fiddle and a guitar that was sadly out of tune, the while executing a dance that was never seen upon any stage. The costume was really a wonderful affair, the headdress being markedly striking in design and finish. In shape something like the French chapeau, it served the double purpose of a mask and headgear, extending to the mouth and enveloping the greater part of the head. It was gayly tinseled and tasseled and fairly shone with beads and all the ornamentation which the Mexican fancy can suggest. The lower part of the face was concealed by a silk handkerchief of brilliant color, leaving a small aperture for breathing purposes. Down the back floated vari-colored streamers, and capes of rich material draped gracefully from the shoulders. In one hand they carried scroll work that looked like the substantial side of a paper rack, and with the other they rattled their prettily decorated castanets in tune with the monotonous movements of the dance. Some of the dancers were distinguished in an original and startling way, which, to the American onlooker, lent ridicule to the whole inane proceeding. Over their velvet trousers were drawn abbreviated balloon pantalettes of the style so affected by the comic paper cartoonists in their sketches of the aunties of colored society.

Around the flaming fagot fires they formed and amid a silence as profound as a graveyard at night they circled these tributes to the saint, never changing the step, but varying the movements of the body at command of the leader. Sometimes they would bow and scrape to the flames, and then fall to the earth and squirm and wriggle like so many horrid snakes. It was a weird scene. The glow from the fires dreadfully accentuated the painted faces of the Indians, who stood stoically silent, with no manifestation of approval or displeasure. They formed a lurid background to a decidedly dramatic ceremony. The senors themselves, mantled in their serapes, were an interesting part of the stage group, and the gaunt and sallow faces of the senoras seemed to reflect the spirit of superstition that swayed the scene. The dancers never appeared to grow tired. It was "Oh, on with the dance" all the time, until a diversion was created by the sudden appearance of an evil spirit in the makeup of a bull. This fellow wore horns, and the greater part of his body was incased in the hide of the animal that shows so much antipathy to red.

HAS NERVE AND INTEGRITY.

An Army Lieutenant Handles a Pistol and a Rascally Contractor Equally Well.

The following story is told by the New Orleans Picayune about Lieut. John W. Heard, of the Third cavalry, who is one of the best shots in the army and has a reputation for personal bravery which is second to none: Some time ago he was detailed as quartermaster at Fort Thomas, A. T., where for a good while there had been an enormous lot of swindling going on and several quartermasters had made a wreck of their reputations. The contractors had had their own way for a long time and imagined that the new management would be like the old. Bids were sent in and contracts at a certain figure were awarded for supplies, when one day Lieut. Heard discovered that the papers setting forth the goods and figures bid by one of the contractors were missing. He instituted an inquiry, and found that the papers were in the hands of the contractor. The quartermaster at once rode to town and, seeking the contractor's office, demanded the papers. The contractor, smiling, refused to surrender them, telling the lieutenant that he would be taken care of in the matter. In a moment he was looking down the barrel of Lieut. Heard's pistol. "Give me the papers!" commanded the quartermaster sternly. The contractor delivered them up with all convenient haste, and Heard then took them back to the post and found that they had been altered so as to defraud the government out of thousands of dollars. A short time after Lieut. Heard was set upon by four armed men at Pittsburg, Tex. He made for one of them, wrested his pistol from him and killed him with it. The other assailants took to their heels. The man killed was the nephew of the contractor whose rascality had been checkmated by Heard.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
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THE RESULT.

The result of the election in this county shows it to be a strong Republican stronghold, but "history repeats itself" in the re-election of Sheriff Hayes, and District Attorney Chas. L. Hayes, both Democrat, the former now closing his first term, and the latter his second. These gentlemen had good Republican opponents, and if there is anything in party fealty, they should have been successful in so strong a Republican county, but both had the sympathy of a large number of Republicans, outside of ordinary friendship, for these reasons: Sheriff Hayes took the office two years ago at a low salary, out of which he could save comparatively nothing, being obliged to pay his deputies, etc., and having made one of the best Sheriffs we have had, there has been a feeling that he should have the benefit of the new salary schedule, which was raised by the last Legislature.—In the case of District Attorney Hayes there was the same feeling existing, his salary having been reduced after he had taken office for the first term, and has served two terms at a contemptibly low salary, and it was felt that he should not be "thrown out" when an increased salary was to take effect. Aside from these officers the Republican ticket was successful by good majorities. The State ticket, from top to bottom, has received a good majority, insuring the election of Coleman to the Assembly, and the re-election of Senator Voorheis and giving Senator Perkins two votes this Winter to succeed himself, and insuring Senator Voorheis vote two years hence for a Republican Senator for the long term.

The well-known provision store of Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum, on Pine street, San Francisco, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. In the upper story the Press Club had its headquarters, and lost everything it possessed. The Club lost many valuable paintings and other works of art which cannot be replaced.—The loss of the firm mentioned was about $250,000, with an insurance of $200,000. The Press Club lost, $7,500, insurance $1,500. The losses of other occupants of adjoining premises burned, foot up about $25,000, with an insurance of $11,000.

The Monitor, the Catholic paper, of San Francisco, has been publishing what it purported to be a list of members of the A. P. A., and now bids fair to reap a harvest in the shape of libel suits. H. C. Rose, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Sacramento, has commenced a $50,000 libel suit against the publishers, and others will do likewise, they claiming that they were libeled in being published as being members of that Association.

The Southern Pacific sent out its first "Sunset Limited" train from Oakland to New Orleans on the 1st, taking a large number of passengers. It is a magnificent vestibuled train, all sleepers, and has a dining room service, bath room, barber shop, library and writing room. A train to leave San Francisco and New Orleans every Thursday until further notice. It will be the favorite Winter route, and not an expensive one.

GOOD OFFICERS.—Mono county was one of the first in this State to elect a lady Superintendent of Schools, and now a large number of the counties have a lady to look after their schools. They make excellent officers, attending to the business of the office in the interest of the people as tax payers, as well as patrons of the schools.

Miss Maud Ruser, a charming young lady of Willows, died recently of cancer of the stomach, superinduced by a habit of biting off the ends of silk threads, and swallowing them, while at work on fancy work, of which she was very fond. This should be a warning to ladies.

Thomas Salter and Mrs. Samuel Barnes have been arrested at San Bernardine for systematically poisoning the woman's husband nigh unto death.

A fire at Hartford, Conn., on Monday night last caused the loss of several lives and $130,000 in property.

On the 1st Senator L., at San Jose, lowered the worlds four-mile trotting record by 40½ seconds, making it 10:12.

WHAT a relief to have the election a thing of the past.

HAUNTED!

A haunted house in these practical and unromantic days is something of a rarity, but an individual haunted with the idea that his ailment is incurable, is a personage frequently met with. Disbelief in the ability of medicine to cure is only a mild form of monomania, although in some cases repeated failures to obtain relief from many different sources would almost seem to justify the doubt. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its ability to overcome dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney trouble, malarial complaints and nervousness, and its recorded achievements in the curative line ought at least to warrant its trial by any one troubled with either of the above ailments, even although his previous efforts to remedial aid have been fruitless. Used with persistence, the Bitters will conquer the most obstinate cases.

LANDSLIDE.

APPALLING TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Free-Traders Routed.

Republicans Capture the U. S. Senate and House, and about everything in Sight.

New York has downed Tammany, the city having elected a Republican Mayor.

North Carolina, Delaware and West Virginia went Republican. All the Northern and Western States gave large Republican majorities.

The House of Representatives will consist of 230 Republicans, and perhaps, 250, out of 336. Wilson, the Free Trader, is beaten. Springer, Bynum and Bland, the Democratic war-horses, are also retired to private life.

The result on Governor of this State in doubt. The Legislature is Republican, insuring the re-election of Senator Perkins.—Senator Voorhies and Assemblyman Coleman, of this District, elected by good majorities.

The President has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the supreme ruler of the universe who watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year passed. They should also with humility and faith supplicate the father of all mercy for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek favor of the giver of every good and perfect gift. Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to be kept and observed by all the people of the land.

Governor Markham has appointed Albert Hart Secretary of State in place of the late Secretary Waite. This is an excellent appointment, as Mr. Hart has had much experience in State official life, having been Private Secretary to Governors Booth and Pacheco, and Executive Secretary to Governor Markham, which position he held when appointed successor to the lamented Waite.

At the election for School Directors at Tacoma, Wash., on Saturday last, there was a square fight against the A. P. A's, who had a ticket in the field, but the A. P. A's won.

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND BALL

OF

TRAVERTINE COUNCIL, NO. 189, O. C. F.

AT

BRYANT'S HALL,

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 13.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W. H. Virden, Geo. H. Bump,
C. E. Wederts, Chas. L. Hayes,
J. D. Murphey, A. F. Bryant.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. S. A. Hopkins, Mrs. A. P. Allen,
Mrs. W. H. Rickey, Chas. M. Stewart,
L. A. Murphey, Charles Day
Clarence Wederts.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Joe A. Brown,
Mrs. W. P. Brandon, Westley Stewart,
Mrs. E. A. McGath, J. H. Cole.

FLOOR DIRECTOR
J. D. MURPHEY.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

Bridgeport.

All members of the Council.

Bodie.

Mrs. W. E. Reading, A. Arrild,
James Borland, Mrs. R. A. Leale.
A. K. Myers.

Supper at the Hall.

Admission (gentleman and ladies) One Dollar. Supper, Fifty Cents.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, California, until January 7th, 1895, for furnishing stationery required for the use of the County of Mono and its officers, for the year 1895.

All bids must be addressed to the Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and indorsed "Sealed Proposals for Stationery."

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bridgeport, Mono County, Nov. 10, 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

n10-4d

MEDICAL.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared by experienced pharmacists from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies. The Combination, Proportion and Process are Peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power Peculiar to Itself, not possessed by other remedies. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Boils, Pimples and all other affections caused by impure blood; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It is Not What we Say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does, that tells the story—Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1894. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1894, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

And further Notice is hereby given that the School Tax for the Bridgeport School District is now due and payable under like conditions and penalties as above prescribed for the collection of the County Taxes.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1894.

M. P. HAYES, Tax Collector.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this Mono County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and Plaintiff and for such other and further relief as the Court may grant just and proper, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwin, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwin, Defendant.

Copy Summons.

Filed September 15th, 1894,
J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk,
By J. W. Towle, Deputy Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[s15 2m]

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THI

CHRONICLE-UNION.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. SUNSET ROUTE OGDEN & SHASTA ROUTES

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.'S New Special Train. The

Sunset Limited

79 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW ORLEANS. 119 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

—MAGNIFICENT—

Vestibuled Train BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS

Every Thursday,—

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

LUXURY WITH SPEED

—AND—

No Extra Charges.

PULLMAN DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS.
DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE)
PULLMAN COMPOSITE CARS, Including BUFFET, SMOKING-ROOM, BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOM.

The Entire Train will be LIGHTED with GAS.

WEEKLY THROUGH TIME SCHEDULE:

From San Fran. In effect Nov. 1. From N. Orleans
Thurs. 10.30 a.m. lv. San Fran. ar. 11.45 a.m., Sun
Fridays 4.00 " " Los Angeles " 6.10 p.m. Sat.
Sat'd'ys 3.30 " ar. El Paso lv. 6.10 p.m. Fri.
Sundays 2.10 " " San Antonio " 1.30 a.m. Fri.
Sundays 7.40 p.m. " New Orleans " 8.00 " Thurs.

At NEW ORLEANS close connections will be made with trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Limited Trains of THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE,

For Atlanta, Charlotte, Danville, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

For further information, apply to any agent

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building

1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, - - Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLE'S,

Tonsorial Parlor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

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PATENTS

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☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

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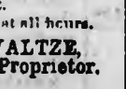
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,



BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.

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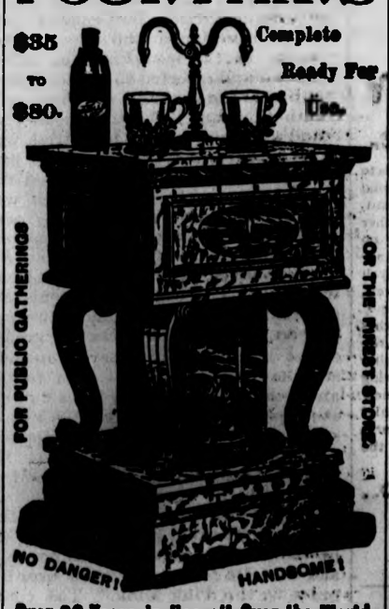
PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

$35 to $80. Complete Ready For Use.



FOR PUBLIC GATHERINGS

ON THE SODA FOUNTAIN STORE.

NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from

CARSON.

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

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ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my29-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jl-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

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WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

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R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW HOME

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THE Best MADE

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the ULTMAX, MIMAC, and other High Arm Full Metal Patent Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $30.00 Sewing Machine for $30.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS., BOSTON, MASS., 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y., CHICAGO, ILL., ST. LOUIS, MO., DALLAS, TEXAS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

726 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 10. 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

W. T. Elliott returned from Lodi on Saturday evening last, having recently driven a band of his mules to that place.

Judge N. D. Arnot and son left for their Alpine home on Sunday last. The Judge did good service here in the interest of his friends, Grove L. Johnson, Senator Voorheis and Assemblyman Coleman.

Miss Mary Hector is over from Bodie, a guest of the Sevants.

Mrs. Sam. Fales has returned from visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pimentel, in Mason Valley.

Dr. Robinson, of Bodie, has been here this week on professional business.

D. M. Barnett, Frank Owens, and Miss Laura Muesser, of Antelope, are in town.

D. E. Jones, of Jordan, is here.

Sam. Fales, of Hot Springs, came down Thursday.

S. W. Gregory and wife, and Mrs. Fairfield came over from Bodie yesterday. Mrs. Fairfield is the wife of Chief Surveyor Fairfield of the boundary surveying corps.

N. Daniels and W. Shimmin, and O. Bertrand, of Benton, are on the Grand Jury.

J. Cluff, of Bodie, is here on the Grand Jury.

Wood Larsen, of Antelope, is on the Grand Jury.

FUNNY VOTING.—There were very many specimens of funny voting on Tuesday, some of the tickets being made up in a manner calculated to puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer in endeavoring to locate the voter as a party man. Some were regular Gatling gun ballots—hitting candidates of every party. A ticket would be headed by Budd or Estee and be followed by Republican, Democratic, Populist, and Prohibition candidates, so that it was an impossibility to make out what party the voter could possibly belong to. Some ballots had but very few "X" stamped on them, a large number omitting voting on the Amendments.—A number voted for Governor and skipped most of the other State officers, and some failed to vote for Congressman and State Senator and Assemblyman, very important officers at this stage of the political game. Truly, the American voter is a funny creature.

THE ELECTION.—The election on Tuesday passed off very quietly, although the friends of the several county candidates worked hard for their favorites. There was a very great interest taken in the contest for Sheriff and District Attorney, as well as for Congressman and State Senator it being conceded that Coleman, for the Assembly, had a walk-over. The Populists dwindled down to about 10 from nearly 40 two years ago—just so many votes thrown away. All were earnest in their political work, but the utmost good nature prevailed from the opening of the polls till the votes were canvassed, after midnight. There were no drunken men on the streets, no any quarreling—in fact it was a model election.

GRAND JURY.—In the Superior Court yesterday Judge Virden impaneled the following Grand Jury, appointing David Hays, Foreman:

B. Peeler O. Bertrand, D. M. Barnett, W. P. Onkst, C. M. Stewart, L. D. Ladd, S. W. Gregory, J. F. Owens, Wood Larsen D Hays, D. E. Jones, John Cluff, N. Daniels, A. J. Severe, F. E. Hunewill, Wm. Shimmin, Sam. Fales, Z. Smith, W. T. Elliott.

THANKS.—We thank R. G. Watkins, of Antelope Valley, J. G. Thompson, of Mono Lake, N. Daniels, of Benton, and Wm. Stewart, of Lundy, for election returns of their precincts. We regret that our Bodie correspondent failed to send us the Bodie returns which are the only ones behind.

NEW SUPERVISORS.—The next Board of Supervisors will consist of A. Arrild, hold over, of Bodie, W. P. Nay, hold over, of Mono Lake, Henry A Pitts, of Antelope, re elected John A. Creaser, of Benton, and James H. Perry, of Bodie, Creaser and Perry being the new members.

CHOSEN FRIENDS BALL.—The Sierra Tine Council of Chosen Friends will give a grand ball at Bryant's Hall on next Tuesday evening to raise funds for furnishing their new hall. The ladies of the Council will give a fine supper. Admission $1. Supper 50 cents. There should be a large attendance.

WINTER QUARTERS.—The Huntoon brothers will leave in a day or two for Bishop with their horses for their Winter range.—Moss and John will remain at Bishop till next Spring, while Norm. will return to Bridgeport.

THE RETURNS.—The Supervisors will meet on Monday next to canvass the returns of the late elections, and close the business of the old Board.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the county election returns, with the exception of Bodie, which have not come to hand as promised.

ANTELOPE.

Governor—Estee, R, 47, Budd, D, 25, Webster, P, 6, French, Pro, 2. Lieut. Governor—Millard. R, 51, Jeter, D, 18, Gregg, P, 6, Dunn, 2. Secretary of State—Brown, R, 50, Maddox, D, 20, McGlynn, P, 4, Winchester, Pro, 2. Controller—Colgan, R, 55, Meagher, D, 19, Dore, P, 3, Needham, Pro, 2. Treasurer—Rackliffe, R, 49, Castro, D, 19, Barton, P, 7, Magoon, Pro, 2.—Attorney General—Fitzgerald, R, 17, Paris, D, 19. Luckel, P, 4, Dorland, Pro, 7.—Surveyor General—Wright, R, 51, Angier, D, 10, Bassett, P, 3, Spurrier, Pro, 4. Clerk of Supreme Court—Ward, R, 52, McGlade, D, 20, Landsborough, P, 3, Netherton, Pro, 3. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Black, R, 50, Smyth, D, 20, Richardson, P, 4, Burns, Pro, 2. Superintendent of State Printing—Johnson, R, 54, Curry, D, 18, Hurlbert, P, 4, Sheahan, Pro, 3. Associate Justices, Supreme Court, full term—Henshaw, R, 44, Torrance, R, 54, Murphy, D, 20, Temple, D, 25, Buck, P, 0, Gibson, P, 0, Gould, Pro, 0, Thompson, Pro, 2. Associate Justices of Supreme Court, short term—Van Fleet, R, 50, Bridgeford, D, 20, Daggett, P, 4, Hurst, Pro, 3. Congress—Johnson, R, 59, Caminetti, D, 16, Cornell, P, 4, Biggs, Pro, 1. Board of Equalization—Arnold, R, 46, Nickell, D, 21, Hamilton, P, 3, Jessup, Pro, 3. Railroad Commissioner—Clark, R, 49, Phillips, D, 22, Bretz, P, 5, Kuns, Pro, 2. State Senator—Voorheis, R, 55, Meehan, D, 19, Hyde, P, 2. Assemblyman—Coleman, R, 56. Smith, P.D, 17. Sheriff—Onkst, R, 42. M. P. Hayes, D, 41. Clerk—Murphey, R, 72. Treasurer—Brown, R, 58, Goodall, Ind, 20. Assessor—Welch, R, 54, Smith, D, 27.—District Attorney—Hunewill, R, 39, C. L. Hayes, D, 42. Coroner and Public Administrator—Sayre, R, 60, Fouke, D, 20. Surveyor—Thompson, R, 73. Superintendent of Schools—Miss Richards, R, 75. Supervisor—Pitts, R, 49, Owens, D, 34. Justice of Peace—Barnes, R, 59, Watkins, R, 30, J. Carney, Ind. 48. Constable—Crawford, R, 51, Shields, R, 32, T. F. Carney, Ind, 60. Constitutional Amendments—Assembly No. 8, Yes 2, No 4. Senate, No. 14, Yes 21, No 16. Assembly No. 7, Yes 22, No 15. No. 12, Yes 16, No 17, Senate, No. 17, Yes 17, No. 14. Senate, No. 7, Yes 11, No 22. Senate, No. 16, Yes 24, No 11. No. 31, Yes 19, No 15. No. 20, Yes 6, No 31.

BRIDGEPORT.

Estee, 83; Budd, 35; Webster, 9; Willard, 79; Jeter, 33; Gregg, 10; Dunn, 2; Brown, 78; Maddox, 27; McGlynn, 10; Colgan, 81; Meagher, 28; Dore, 11. Rackliffe, 82; Castro 27; Barton 11; Fitzgerald 76; Paris 28; Luckel 11; Dorland 3; Wright 78; Angier 28; Bassett 12; Spurrier 1; Ward 76; McGlade 28; Landsborough 11; Black 78; Smyth 28; Richardson 11; Burns 1; Johnston 81; Curry 26; Hurlbert 11; Henshaw 84; Torrance 73; Temple 27; Murphy 25; Buck 14; Gibson 7; Gould 1; Van Fleet 77; Bridgford 32; Daggett 10; Hurst 1; Johnson 77; Caminetti 32; Cornell 10; Biggs 1; Arnold 73; Nickell 31; Hamilton 12; Jessup 2; Clark 77; Phillips 29; Bretz 10; Kuns 1; Voorheis 82; Meehan 29; Hyde 9; Coleman 88; Smith 23; M. P. Hayes 80; Onkst 45; Murphey 109; Brown 90; Goodall 38; Welch 85; Smith 36; Hunewill 68; C. L. Hayes 52; Sayre 80; Fouke 65; Thompson 110; Miss Richards 115; Bump 97; Patterson 30; L. A Murphey 9; A. P. Allen 2; Smith 1; Coyle 102; E. A. Murphey 96. Amendment No. 8, Yes 77, No 9; No 14, Yes 59, No 13; No. 7, Yes 59, No 16; No. 12. Yes 30, No 39; No. 17. Yes 40, No 22; Senate No. 7. Yes 27. No 48; No. 16, Yes 57, No 10; No. 31, Yes 42, No 25; No. 20, Yes 12; No 65.

Benton

Estee 37, Budd 16, Webster 14, Millard 37, Jeter 15, Gregg 12, Brown 35, Maddox 16, McGlynn 14, Colgan 24, Meagher 17, Dore 13, Needham 1, Rackliffe 32, Castro 14, Barton 16, Magoon 1, Fitzgerald 37, Paris 15, Luckel 12, Wright 36, Angier 14, Bassett 13, Ward 33, McGlade 18, Landsborough 11, Netherton 1, Black 31, Smyth 16, Richardson 18, Johnston 36, Curry 15, Hurlbert 12, Henshaw 36, Torrance 28, Murphy 14, Temple 18, Buck 13, Gibson 13, Gould 1, Thompson 1, Van Fleet 35, Bridgford 16, Daggett 15, Johnston 33, Caminetti 19, Cornell 13, Arnold 33, Nickell 15, Hamilton 16, Jessup 1, Clark 32, Phillips 21, Bretz 12 Voorheis 33, Meehan 20, Hyde 12, Coleman 47, Smith 13, Onkst 19; Hayes 47, Murphey 60, Brown 47, Goodall 18, Welch 47, Smith 18, Hunewill 21, Hayes 44, Sayre 42, Fouke 13, Thompson 57, Miss Richards 58, Shimmin 31, Creaser 37, Donnelly 1, Tucker 45, King 37, Daniels 27, Witherill 16, Edwards 45, King 30, Forrey 25, McNamara 19.

Mono Lake.

Estee 15, Budd 21, Webster 11, Millard 10, Jeter 20, Gregg 13, Brown 18, Maddox 14, McGlynn 15, Colgan 17, Meager 17, Dore 14, Rackliffe 17, Castro 16, Barton 15, Fitzgerald 17, Paris 16, Luckel 15, Wright 17, Angier 16, Bassett 14, Ward 14, McGlade 17, Landsborough 14, Black 17, Smyth 16, Richardson 15, Johnston 17, Curry 17, Hurlbert 14, Henshaw 14, Torrance 17, Murphy 15, Temple 15, Buck 14 Gibson 14, Van Fleet 17, Bridgford 16, Daggett 14, Johnson 17, Caminetti 20, Cornell 13, Arnold 17, Nickell 15, Hamilton 13, Clark 19, Phillips 16, Bretz 14, Voorheis 18, Meehan 19, Hyde 9, Coleman 21, Smith 18, Onkst 30, Hayes 19, Murphey 36, Brown 34, Goodall 11, Welch 23, Smith 27, Hunewill 27, Hayes 13, Sayre 31, Fouke 13, Thompson 40, Miss Richards 45, Montrose 34, Mattly 42, Taylor 35, Lundy 45. Amendments, No. 8, Yes 25, No 9, No. 14, Yes 24, No 4, No. 7, Yes 21, No 9, No. 12, Yes 17, No 7, No. 17, Yes 17, No 7. Senate, No. 7, Yes 12, No 15, No. 16, Yes 21, No 5, No. 31, Yes 15, No 10, No 20, Yes 9, No 20.

Lundy

Estee 26, Budd 13, Webster 11. Millard 23, Jeter 12, Gregg 13, Dunn 1, Brown 23, Maddox 11, McGlynn 12, Winchester 1, Colgan 24, Meagher 13, Dore 9, Needham 1, Rackliffe 22, Castro 10, Burton 16, Fitzgerald 24, Paris 8, Luckel 11, Wright 25, Angier 11, Bassett 11, Ward 24, McGlade 9, Landsborough 10, Netherton 1, Black 25, Smyth 11, Richardson 10, Johnston 26, Curry 7, Hurlbert 10, Sheahan 2, Henshaw 19, Torrance 21, Murphy 14, Temple 10, Buck 11, Gibson 11, Van Fleet 24, Bridgford 10, Daggett 11, Hurst 1, Johnson 23, Caminetti 13, Cornell 8, Biggs 2, Arnold 22, Nickell 9, Hamilton 9, Jessup 2, Clark 26, Phillips 8. Bretz 12, Voorheis 24, Meehan 19, Hyde 7, Coleman 30, Smith 14, Onkst 41, Hayes 12, Murphey 42, Brown 42, Goodall 9, Welch 28, Smith 23, Hunewill 30, Hayes 22, Sayre 27, Fouke 19, Thompson 41, Miss Richards 42, Montrose 47, Mattly 39, Taylor 47, Landy 40. Amendments—No. 8, Yes 21, No 5, No. 14, Yes 12, No 4, No. 7, Yes 13, No 3, No. 12, Yes 10, No 4, No. 17, Yes 6, No 6. Senate, No. 7, Yes 9, No 1, No. 16, Yes 10, No 2, No. 31, Yes 8, No 4, No 20, Yes 4, No 13.

IN MEMORIAM.

Lena, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Hardy, aged 11 years, 10 months and 23 days, died at her home in Antelope Valley on the 3d inst, after a brief illness.—She was a child loved by all who knew her. Her winning smile, gentle voice and willing acts of kindness endeared her to all hearts. Not alone in the home and in the school room, but throughout the community will her presence be missed. Truly of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

W. M. G.

A SAD DEATH.—A sad death occurred in our midst on Thursday night. Far from his home, his relatives and his friends, a stranger in a strange land, John T. Marcovich crossed the river of life to his home in Eternity at the Allen House in this town. Mr. Marcovich was working in the Standard Company's dam on Green creek where he contracted the disease that resulted in his untimely death. He was brought to Bridgeport and all that human hands could do was done in his behalf, but to no avail, the dread messenger of death had come among us and would not leave empty handed. Mr. Marcovich was a native of Austria and aged 37 years. His mother and father with a sister and two brothers are still living in the old home in Austria. He has two brothers living in California and one sister in Nevada, Mrs. J. Novacovich, who made every effort to get to the bedside of her dying brother, when telegraphed of his condition. She arrived in this town on Friday morning at 1 o'clock, but too late to see her brother alive. The funeral took place yesterday and was largely attended by the citizens of this place. Judge Virden read the funeral services.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.—The advance corps of the boundary-line Surveyors is on the desert near Deep Well's, and will close work for the season on Tuesday next. The survey throws the Sunshine Hotel, on the Bodie and Aurora road, into Nevada about 200 yards, Mono losing that amount of territory.

NO CHANGE.—The late election made no change in our county officers, the old ones being all re-elected. They are all good and efficient officers and the county loses nothing by their election.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Most of the exchanges coming to this office this week are filled with frantic appeals to the voters of their respective parties to save the country by doing as "they say," but not "as they do".

FOSTER'S WEATHER.—Foster says we are to have a storm and a warm wave, to cross the mountains at the close of to-morrow.—We are to have a cool wave about the 15th.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

More Swindling.

Another prominent rancher of Carson Valley has been the victim of an insurance company. He lately received a note for $275 and a demand for payment. As he had kept his policies paid up he was not aware of the existence of the note. Several ranchers have been victimized in the same way by the same company. The people should be careful and ascertain the nature of every document to which they affix their signature.—Genoa Courier.

The people of Bridgeport have in the past few years been "taken in" by strolling "insurance agents", but they have had their eyes opened and are not so easily duped. Many of these swindlers have presented some new tangled insurance schemes, and now and then they get a victim. Insure in no company unless you know it to be a safe one, and do not deal with a man unless you know he is an accredited agent of the company you know to be responsible.

SILVER MEDAL.—Mono county has received a Silver Medal for its mineral exhibit at the late Midwinter Fair at San Francisco.

Ninety-three colored converts to the Baptist faith were baptised in the Ohio at Owensboro, Ky., on Sunday last. There were 53 women and 40 men, and it took two ministers two hours to douse them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

THE CELEBRATED
STAR PLOW
A PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.

A necessary tool on every Farm and Orchard.
Its Record Twelve Years of Success.
Its Qualities are not found Elsewhere.

A Trial Convinces. We Guarantee it.
Patronize Home Industry and secure one. Inform your Neighbors of its Good Qualities.

For sale by the Most Notable Dealers on the Pacific Coast.

FOR TURF, STUBBLE OR ORCHARD.

The STAR PLOWS are manufactured expressly for our customers by the
BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
BENICIA, CAL.

THE MATERIALS USED are selected with care and guaranteed to be the best that can be obtained in the United States.

BEAMS AND HANDLES are selected Eastern White Oak of extra length, thoroughly air seasoned and finished with oil and varnish.

MOLD BOARDS are best quality, chemically tempered Cast Steel; designed especially for our rich, stiff soils; form and finish cannot be excelled.

SHARES are superior grade Crucible Steel, susceptible of high temper, yet readily sharpened and repaired as occasion may require.

ON THE WHOLE, we know that the STAR PLOW is to-day the Very Best General Purpose Plow that capital, brain and energy can produce.

Be sure you know how good it is before purchasing some other kind.

The following Guarantee accompanies each Plow:

We guarantee our Star Plows to do as good work or better than any other similar Plow in the market.

If, after two days' trial, any of our Star Plows should not fill the above requirements, it can be returned to us and we will refund the money.

SAN FRANCISCO. SACRAMENTO.
LOS ANGELES. NEW YORK.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, Vice-President and Secretary. EDWIN VAN EVERY Treasurer.

☞ Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE
& TOOL COMPANY.
Incorporated December, 1893.
WE ARE STRIKING
OUT FOR BUSINESS!
WE SELL
HARDWARE,
MECHANICS'
TOOLS,
Highest Grade,
Best Assortment,
Low Prices.
414 Market Str. near Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.
A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts.
Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and
Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

A FRUITLESS ROBBERY.

The Thief Loses the Money He Had Stolen.

An Express Messenger Who Was Imprisoned Two Years Turns Out to be Innocent of the Crime.

"The robbery of the keg of gold that was shipped to French bankers from New York on the steamer La Touraine, and the loss of which was not discovered until the rest of the consignment reached its destination," said Henry T. Cranmer, of St. Louis, to a New York Recorder man recently, "reminds me of the loss of a money package once by the Wells-Fargo Express company on the Northern Pacific road. Between seven and eight thousand dollars in bills were sent by a depositor of Tom Cruse's banking house in Helena, Mont., to a correspondent in St. Louis. The package was placed in the express safe, together with other valuable bundles, and when Omaha was reached where a transfer of the stuff was made, the parcel of bills was missing. An investigation resulted and the express messenger was arrested. He insisted that he was innocent and could not account for the loss. His guilt appeared to be so palpable that every means known outside of processes of the inquisition was used in an attempt to make him make a confession, but without avail. He was sent to the penitentiary for two years, and protested his innocence as vehemently when he came out as he did when he went in. Seven or eight months after the messenger was released the Northern Pacific company decided to change the numerous small trestles along its main stem into culverts. A party of surveyors were making the preliminary measurement of such work and when the axeman was clearing away some underbrush at the side of a small creek one day, so the surveyor could operate his level, he picked up a leather package that had evidently been lost from a passing train on the road. Without taking into consideration the express company's labels and seals, which even long exposure had not effaced from the bundle, the surveying party opened it, and there was the long-missing money that had been sent from Helena to St. Louis. The facts were reported, and another investigation was put on foot, with a view of relieving the express messenger from the suspicion that still clung to him. He was informed of the discovery of the money and requested to make some explanation of its loss. He still insisted that he had nothing to do with the loss of the package and knew nothing of it. He said that he had received the safe from the company in Helena and had kept it in the condition in which it was given to him until they reached Omaha. He remembered, however, that another Wells-Fargo man, who had been sent down the road from Helena to meet a car, was in the express car, while it was running near the point where the package was discovered. This man had been promoted to quite a prominent position in one of the Wells-Fargo districts and was immediately charged with being responsible for the loss of the package. When pushed into a corner he confessed that he had used his knowledge of the combination of the safe and had stolen the package and thrown it out of the door of the car after opening the safe, and he naively remarked that he had spent six months looking for it without success. Only powerful friends prevented his prosecution and conviction. It may be said, however, that he did as far as he was financially able to reimburse the messenger who had suffered for his crime, and that the latter was given a better place than he had held before by the express company.

THE SHOCK OF BIG GUNS.

Unpleasant Sensations Produced by Their Reports.

The man who has never been in close proximity to a one hundred-ton gun when it is fired can have little conception of the noise and vibration, said a retired naval officer to a Cincinnati Enquirer reporter. Partly by courtesy and partly by chance I was on the Thunderer at the siege of Alexandria some twelve or thirteen years ago. Two sets of advice were given me as to how to act when the big guns were fired. Old experienced seamen can stand the shock by raising on their toes the moment the word is given to fire. The majority of people, however, find it necessary, in order to preserve their ear drums from perforation, to sit down, resting most of the weight on their hands and toes. Even with this precaution the sensation is most unpleasant until one gets used to it. Even with the comparatively small guns in general use in our navy, the concussion on board a ship when a shot is fired is very annoying, but the enormous guns used so generally in European navies are a source of terrible danger to the crew as well as the enemy, and I doubt if they could possibly be used in a hand-to-hand encounter, useful as they are for destroying distant ports.

Germany's Pigeon Service.

Germany has for years possessed the most efficient pigeon service in Europe. At Strasburg there are six hundred birds, at Metz six hundred, at Thorn one thousand, and they are kept by the hundreds at other centers, such as Mainz, Cologne, Kiel and Danzig. The whole frontier is connected by pigeon post with the military headquarters and with towns in the interior. The service is supported by an appropriation of about nine thousand dollars a year. The practical use of the pigeon post was fully demonstrated at the siege of Paris in 1870. Since then it has become a recognized part of the military organization of all European countries except Great Britain. Russia has now on her Polish frontier alone three thousand birds, and appropriates yearly ten thousand dollars for pigeons. The French appropriation is twice as large.

AUSTRALIA'S GOLD MINES.

Two Young Adventurers Who Struck a Great Bonanza in That Country.

Some big stories are current of the richness of the Coolgardie gold fields in western Australia, and particularly, says the Scientific American, of one mine in the district discovered by two young adventurers named Bailey and Ford. The former, while prospecting, found a forty-five ounce nugget sticking out from a reef in a big mountain of quartz. As quickly as possible a claim was staked out, but in spite of all precautions much valuable surface ore was stolen before a proper guard could be established.

The monthly output from the mine now amounts to 2,000 ounces. From thirty tons of ore picked from a bulk of 1,400 tons 18,000 ounces of gold were obtained, and the remainder of the stone is expected to yield from five to six ounces to the ton. Out of 650 tons raised from a depth of fifteen feet twelve tons were picked, giving 8,500 ounces of smelted gold. From another part of the mine four tons selected out of 100 tons of ore yielded 1,600 ounces of gold. Some of the other returns of picked stone were: Five tons from 250 tons for 2,000 ounces, two tons from seventy tons for 900 ounces, four tons for 1,000 ounces and thirty-five hundredweight for 800 ounces. Some of the surface "is so rich in gold that ounces can sometimes be picked out in a few minutes." Down to the fifty-foot level only it is estimated that gold to the amount of 40,000 ounces is now in sight. It is as yet too soon to speak about the prospects of other claims which have been pegged out in and around Coolgardie. Very few of them have got beyond the rudimentary stage of prospecting claims, although reports have been received of some valuable finds, among which may be cited a reef carrying ten ounces to the ton, and the discovery of nuggets of fifty-two ounce weight on a field forty-five miles distant. The population of the place amounted to about 1,500 some weeks ago, but since then has diminished in consequence of the terrible hardships which must be encountered there, owing to the climate.

RIDING IN A RICKISHA.

Experience of an American Traveler with the Human Horses of Japan.

The most novel, and withal natural, sensation I ever experienced regarding rickishas and their human horses was on a certain occasion when driving, or rather being pulled, in Tokyo, writes Walter Rogers Furness in September Lippincott's. I was idly watching a rickisha ahead of me, which was bowling along at a goodly rate and contained two young Japanese girls most elaborately dressed. All of a sudden, to my horror and alarm, the hub of the rickisha struck sharply against the hub of another rickish going in the opposite direction with so severe a shock that their collie pitched forward on his head, breaking both shafts, and the two girls rolled out on top of him. Were it not for the mud the tumble was in reality no more severe nor dangerous than that of falling off a chair. Nevertheless, without stopping to reason, I took an instantaneous flying leap over my collie's shoulders, landing close to the overturned rickisha, seized a girl in each hand and dragged them clear of the wreck and the cast steed. Of course without the greatest promptitude on the part of the collie on the ground, entanged in the harness, would in his struggles kick the girls' brains out or else get up snorting and terrified and trample them to death before he bolted up the street with the broken shaft dangling at his heels.

I have a recollection of even thinking, as soon as the two girls were in a place of safety, that I ought to dart back and sit on the collie's head while some one got the harness off. Ah, but the two poor Japanese maidens! What could have been their sensations when they were suddenly and rudely grabbed by a wild-looking foreigner, dragged through the mud and bundled up against a wall? All, forsooth, because that big, ugly foreigner was afraid of a very timid, apologetic and bruised little collie.

CHINA'S FLAG.

A Tradition Concerning the Origin of the Dragon and the Ball.

A Japanese merchant in the city repeated this tradition of the origin of the Chinese flag one day recently, says the New York Sun: "The flag of China is one of the gayest among ensigns. The body of the flag is a pale yellow. In the upper left-hand corner is a small red sun. Looking intently at the sun is a fierce Chinese dragon. The dragon's belly is a brilliant red and white. His green body is covered with stiff knobs. He is standing on his two hind paws and the left forefoot. The feet are five-toed and slightly hooked. His long five-forked tail stretches away in the rear. The dragon's neck is arched back. His mouth is wide open, and he looks as if he were about to swallow the red sun.

"That is just what he is trying to do, and that is the symbolism of the flag," the Japanese merchant said.

Then he explained that the Japanese flag has a white body and in the center is a large red sun with rays radiating in all directions. About a thousand years ago the Chinese made war on Japan and prepared a grand invasion. To symbolize their anticipated victory they adopted their flag of today. They took the sun of Japan and made it small and put it in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet conveying an army of one hundred thousand men was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm and all but three of the one hundred thousand perished. Despite that unlucky beginning in the war of the flag the Chinese retained it.

Fatal Lockjaw.

Death from tetanus was infrequent during the civil war, only two wounded soldiers in one thousand dying from it. In the Crimean war the ration was fifty-seven to one thousand.

A HOST IN HIMSELF.

He Was an Excellent Fellow, Though Rather Lonesome.

It would be well if all jokes were as innocent as one played by a railroad conductor upon a commercial traveler, and related by the traveler himself in the Yankee Blade. He had left the train at a little station, a junction, on a western branch road, where he was to wait several hours for a train going in another direction. There was no one in sight, and he was looking about in a homesick fashion, when the conductor spoke to him.

"Dull place, ain't it?" said the conductor.

"Rather," answered the commercial traveler, "especially if you've got to stay here four hours."

"Oh, well, you won't be without company."

"But I don't see any. Who are they?"

"Well," said the conductor, speaking slowly, as if he were reckoning them up by a process of recollection, "there's the telegraph operator, the booking clerk, the cloak-room clerk, the signalman, the storekeeper, the accident insurance agent, the postmaster, and one or two other officials. You'll find 'em inside the station."

"That isn't so bad," the traveler thought, and as the train started he entered the door. The station was dimly lighted, with no one in sight but a sandy-haired man at the telegraph instrument.

"Where are the others?" asked the traveler.

"What others?" answered the telegraph operator.

"Why, the cloak-room man, the booking clerk, the postmaster and the rest."

The man began to grin.

"Oh, it is that conductor again," he said.

"Well, where are they?" repeated the traveler, with some asperity.

The sandy-haired man tapped himself on the chest.

"Them's me," he said. "Come in and sit with us."

And the traveler, appreciating the joke—a sort of e pluribus unum reversed,—accepted the invitation, and found himself in pretty good company.

WHY THEY STRUCK.

Workmen Who Objected to Sitting Around and Doing Nothing.

It has been customary for many people to consider the southern laborer as slow, lazy and shiftless, yet a writer in Engineering Magazine says that no stranger could enter one of the mills or pass a day in the pine-timber woods without being surprised by the vigor with which work is performed.

Work has become an instinct; the laborer knows but four conditions—eating, sleeping, working and, after pay day, a carousal, or absolute idleness.

A curious story of a strike is told at one of the mills. The hours of labor are long—from dawn to twilight. In the winter the hours are fewer, but in summer the saws are buzzing and the whole community alive and at work before the sun has touched the tree tops.

A northern foreman of philanthropic principles took charge of a certain mill, and sorrowed within his heart for the poor fellows wearing out their lives with the cant-hook and saw. So he decreed that from seven o'clock in the morning to six in the afternoon should constitute the labor of a day.

There was a murmur in the camp, and in two days there was a general strike. Called upon for reasons, the spokesman stated the case of the men: "We all jus' doan like dis yar gwine ter wuk at seben o'clock. Wha's de use ob sittin' aroun' fer two hours in the mawnin' 'fo' gwine to wuk? We jus' ain' gwine to stan' it, dat's all."

So the strike was declared off by the superintendent agreeing to allow all hands to go to work at dawn and keep at it as long as they could see.

BLUE-EYED INDIANS.

They Live in Mexico and Are Known as "Griegos."

In a mountain village, perhaps a day's ride from Mexico City, lives a tribe of exclusive, aristocratic Indians called "los Griegos," the Greeks, says the Chicago Tribune. They are light complexioned and the majority have blue eyes and light hair. They dress principally in two shades of blue and their clothing is good, well made and generally embroidered with the bead and silk embroidery of which Indians are so fond. Their houses are better built and furnished than is usual among Indians. Many have pianos and other musical instruments upon which they play with considerable skill. These "Griegos" have no commercial or social connections with other tribes, holding aloof from even those who live at the base of the mountain on which their village is situated. They raise their own food, do their own manufacturing, have their own schools, churches and social institutions, and seldom or never marry outside of their own tribe. There is said to be another tribe of blue-eyed fair-haired Indians, who have the appearance of Germans living in the Sierra Madre mountains in the state of Durango.

The Japanese Bathing Hour.

In Germany, at one o'clock all the world is taking an after-dinner smoke or an after-dinner nap, and business, even banking, is suspended. In Japan the bathing hour is before supper, and between five and six o'clock every living being is nude. The public baths are crowded. At home children, young people and old people are in the tub, getting in or getting out of the tub, which is placed in the garden, in courtyards, shops or on the piazza, without the least apology of a screen. If a customer appears the bather talks business over the water, and in private families callers are neither abashed nor embarrassing. In the humble quarters the tubs are set on the threshold, and neighbors on opposite sides of the street gossip, chatter and exchange the most amiable greetings. The national towel is nankin blue.

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?"

Web Flanagan's Own Story of How He Uttered the Famous Remark.

"Flanagan, of Texas," is the name that always brings up a famous question—"What are we here for?" Whether in New York, Chicago or San Francisco, that name on the hotel register always brings a crowd of people to see the man who originated one of the most famous phrases in American politics. The sentence has gone into history and become a part of it. It was one of the memorable incidents of one of the most memorable conventions that ever assembled in America, the Chicago national republican convention which defeated Grant and nominated Garfield. Ever since then somebody in every convention, large or small, has arisen to ask: "What are we here for?" Web Flanagan, of Henderson, Rusk county, Texas, is the man who said it first of all. To a writer for the Galveston News the other night Flanagan told the story of the phrase. This is the way he told it:

"It was in Chicago in 1880. I was a member from Texas in the national convention. When the committee on platform and resolutions reported Barker, of Massachusetts, offered to insert a plank pledging the party to civil service reform. I arose in my place and said: "Mr. President, Texas has had quite enough of civil service reform. Out of thirteen hundred offices in that state one thousand of them are filled by democrats. We believe that to the victors belong the spoils. Every proposition of this sort comes from states that are threatened with a mugwump invasion. Sir, the boys in the trenches are demanding recognition. Party service entitles them to something at the party's hands. They need the offices and, sir, what are we here for but for the offices?' Immediately the delegates and the galleries yelled. They shouted till they were hoarse, and it was several minutes before the chairman was finally able to restore order. The next day the incident was in all the papers, and from then till now it has been traveling around the earth. I have seen it in foreign papers and have heard it time and again in national conventions since then. It was simply a forcible way I had of expressing myself. I never had the slightest idea that my chief claim to fame should be a chance expression in the confusion of a great national body."

England's Female "Drummer."

The "lady commercial" is fast becoming an institution in England as elsewhere. She is, generally speaking, quite as smart and resourceful as her male competitor, and her sex gives her an additional advantage. Apart altogether from the difficulty of saying "No" to a woman, especially if young and handsome, the more drastic methods of getting rid of unwelcome opportunities are obviously out of the question when the "traveler" is one of the gentler sex, and then, of course, the lady is bound to have the last word. An enterprising member of the fraternity (or should I rather say sisterhood?) called upon a local firm the other morning. She was assured that the stock in her special line was full up. "But I should like to show you my samples. I'm sure you'd like them." "Not to-day, thank you. Besides, we have no account with your firm." "I know you haven't, but you'll allow me to open one, won't you? Only a small line for a beginning?" "No; we positively don't require anything in that way just now." "Really! Well, good morning. I'll call again in the afternoon. Gentlemen are more open to reason when they have dined."

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

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